

## DECLARATION OF PAUL POLAKIS, Ph.D.

I, Paul Polakis, Ph.D., declare and say as follows:

1. I was awarded a Ph.D. by the Department of Biochemistry of the Michigan State University in 1984. My scientific Curriculum Vitae is attached to and forms part of this Declaration (Exhibit A).
2. I am currently employed by Genentech, Inc. where my job title is Staff Scientist. Since joining Genentech in 1999, one of my primary responsibilities has been leading Genentech's Tumor Antigen Project, which is a large research project with a primary focus on identifying tumor cell markers that find use as targets for both the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in humans.
3. I have read and understand the claims pending in the above-identified patent application, which are directed to a method of treating cancer in a mammal by administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2.
4. I have also read and understand the disclosure of WO 03/052119 A2, hereinafter referred to Baughn *et al.* Baughn *et al.* concerns polypeptides described as human transporters of ion channels and designated as "TRICH." One of the "TRICH" polypeptides, represented by SEQ ID NO:11, shows a 99.9% amino acid sequence identity to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 of the present application.
5. On page 59, line 9 – page 61, line 13, Baughn *et al.* states:

"TRICH appears to play a role in transport, neurological, muscle, immunological and cell proliferative disorders. In the treatment of disorders associated with increased TRICH expression or activity, it is desirable to decrease the expression or activity of TRICH. In the treatment of disorders associated with decreased TRICH expression or activity, it is desirable to increase the expression or activity of TRICH.

Therefore, in one embodiment, TRICH or a fragment or derivative thereof may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of TRICH. Examples of such disorders include, but are not limited to, a transport disorder such as akinesia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ataxia telangiectasia, cystic fibrosis, Becker's muscular dystrophy, Bell's palsy, Charcot-Marie Tooth disease, diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, diabetic neuropathy, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, hyperkalemic periodic paralysis, normokalemic periodic paralysis, Parkinson's disease, malignant hyperthermia, multidrug resistance, myasthenia gravis, myotonic dystrophy, catatonia, tardive dyskinesia, dystonias, peripheral neuropathy, cerebral neoplasms, prostate cancer, cardiac disorders associated with transport, e. g. , angina, bradyarrhythmia, tachyarrhythmia, hypertension, Long QT syndrome,

myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, nemaline myopathy, centronuclear myopathy, lipid myopathy, mitochondrial myopathy, thyrotoxic myopathy, ethanol myopathy, dermatomyositis, inclusion body myositis, infectious myositis, polymyositis, neurological disorders associated with transport, e. g. , Alzheimer's disease, amnesia, bipolar disorder, dementia, depression, epilepsy, Tourette's disorder, paranoid psychoses, and schizophrenia, and other disorders associated with transport, e. g. , neurofibromatosis, postherpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuropathy, sarcoidosis, sickle cell anemia, Wilson's disease, cataracts, infertility, pulmonary artery stenosis, sensorineural autosomal deafness, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, Grave's disease, goiter, Cushing's disease, Addison's disease, glucose-galactose malabsorption syndrome, glycogen storage disease, hypercholesterolemia, adrenoleukodystrophy, Zellweger syndrome, Menkes disease, occipital horn syndrome, von Gierke disease, pseudohypoadosteronism type 1, Liddle's syndrome, cystinuria, iminoglycinuria, Hartup disease, Fanconi disease, and Bartter syndrome; a neurological disorder such as epilepsy, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, stroke, cerebral neoplasms, Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, dementia, Parkinson's disease and other extrapyramidal disorders, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other motor neuron disorders, progressive neural muscular atrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, hereditary ataxias, multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases, bacterial and viral meningitis, brain abscess, subdural empyema, epidural abscess, suppurative intracranial thrombophlebitis, myelitis and radiculitis, viral central nervous system disease, prion diseases including kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome, fatal familial insomnia, nutritional and metabolic diseases of the nervous system, neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, cerebelloretinal hemangioblastomatosis, encephalotrigeminal syndrome, mental retardation and other developmental disorders of the central nervous system including Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, neuroskeletal disorders, autonomic nervous system disorders, cranial nerve disorders, spinal cord diseases, muscular dystrophy and other neuromuscular disorders, peripheral nervous system disorders, dermatomyositis and polymyositis, inherited, metabolic, endocrine, and toxic myopathies, myasthenia gravis, periodic paralysis, mental disorders including mood, anxiety, and schizophrenic disorders, seasonal affective disorder (SAD), akathisia, amnesia, catatonia, diabetic neuropathy, hemiplegic migraine, tardive dyskinesia, dystonias, paranoid psychoses, postherpetic neuralgia, Tourette's disorder, progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, and familial frontotemporal dementia; a muscle disorder such as cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, Becker's muscular dystrophy, myotonic dystrophy, central core disease, nemaline myopathy, centronuclear myopathy, lipid myopathy, mitochondrial myopathy, infectious myositis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, inclusion body myositis, thyrotoxic myopathy, ethanol myopathy, angina, anaphylactic shock, arrhythmias, asthma, cardiovascular shock, Cushing's syndrome, hypertension,

hypoglycemia, myocardial infarction, migraine, pheochromocytoma, and myopathies including encephalopathy, epilepsy, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, lactic acidosis, myoclonic disorder, ophthalmoplegia, acid maltase deficiency (AMD, also known as Pompe's disease), generalized myotonia, and myotonia congenita; an immunological disorder such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Addison's disease, adult respiratory distress syndrome, allergies, ankylosing spondylitis, amyloidosis, anemia, asthma, atherosclerosis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, autoimmune polyendocrinopathy-candidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy (APECED), bronchitis, cholecystitis, contact dermatitis, Crohn's disease, atopic dermatitis, dermatomyositis, diabetes mellitus, emphysema, episodic lymphopenia with lymphocytotoxins, erythroblastosis fetalis, erythema nodosum, atrophic gastritis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, gout, Graves' disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, hypereosinophilia, irritable bowel syndrome, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or pericardial inflammation, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, polymyositis, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, Sjgren's syndrome, systemic anaphylaxis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, thrombocytopenic purpura, ulcerative colitis, uveitis, Werner syndrome, complications of cancer, hemodialysis, and extracorporeal circulation, viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoal, and helminthic infections, and trauma; and a cell proliferative disorder such as actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, bursitis, cirrhosis, hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), myelofibrosis, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, polycythemia vera, psoriasis, primary thrombocythemia, and cancers including adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, sarcoma, teratocarcinoma, and, in particular, cancers of the adrenal gland, bladder, bone, bone marrow, brain, breast, cervix, colon, gall bladder, ganglia, gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid, penis, prostate, salivary glands, skin, spleen, testis, thymus, thyroid, and uterus."

(Emphasis added.)

6. On page 61, lines 24-29, Baughn *et al.* state:

"In a further embodiment, an antagonist of TRICH may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with increased expression or activity of TRICH. Examples of such disorders include, but are not limited to, those transport, neurological, muscle, immunological and cell proliferative disorders described above. In one aspect, an antibody which specifically binds TRICH may be used directly as an antagonist or indirectly as a targeting or delivery mechanism for bringing a pharmaceutical agent to cells or tissues which express TRICH."

(Emphasis added)

7. Thus, Baughn *et al.* suggest that TRICH polypeptides play a role in such diverse conditions as transport, neurological, muscle, immunological and cell proliferative disorders, including essentially any kind of cancer. They further suggest that such disorders can be prevented or treated either with TRICH polypeptides or with antagonists of TRICH polypeptides, such as antibodies which specifically bind TRICH. From other parts of the disclosure and the claims it appears that TRICH may be over- or under-expressed in such conditions, and in the case of under-expression, TRICH is used as a preventative or therapeutic agent, while in the case of over-expression, the treatment is performed with TRICH antagonists, such as antibodies which specifically bind TRICH. Baughn *et al.* have no data or other teaching indicating if the compound of SEQ ID NO: 11 is under- or over-expressed in any of these conditions.

8. Based on the disclosure discussed in paragraphs 5-7 above, in order to use antibodies that specifically bind the compound of SEQ ID NO: 11 for any therapeutic purpose, I would first need to determine if the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 is over-expressed or under-expressed in any transport, neurological, muscle, immunological or cell proliferative disorder. These broad classes of disorders include an extremely large number of diseases. Thus, for example, in addition to the cancer types (adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, sarcoma, teratocarcinoma) and cancers (cancers of the adrenal gland, bladder, bone, bone marrow, brain, breast, cervix, colon, gall bladder, ganglia, gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid, penis, prostate, salivary glands, skin, spleen, testis, thymus, thyroid, and uterus) listed by Baughn *et al.*, cell proliferative disorders include a variety of other conditions, including actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, bursitis, cirrhosis, hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), myelofibrosis, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, polycythemia vera, psoriasis, primary thrombocythemia, also listed by Baughn *et al.* Since Baughn *et al.* has no specific teaching about the involvement of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 in any of such conditions, I would have no reason to prefer any type of disorders over other types, or any specific disease over any other.

9. Accordingly, in order to determine whether antibodies to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 are useful in the treatment of any disease or disorder, I would need to investigate the involvement of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 in a daunting number of transport, neurological, muscle, immunological and cell proliferative diseases until I find one where it seems to be involved, such as, under- or over-expressed. After finding a condition where the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 is over-expressed, I would need to examine whether the elevated expression levels of this polypeptide play a role in the pathology of the disease in question, and, if such role is confirmed, experimentally determine if antibodies specifically binding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 are able to counteract such pathological role.

10. Anyone who has spent any time in a research laboratory, working on the identification of new drug targets and the development of drug candidates for the treatment of serious medical conditions would understand that the tasks outlined in paragraph 9 above would take more than a lifetime even for large groups of scientists. Accordingly, based on the disclosure of Baughn *et al.* I would not be able to use the

polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 or an antibody specifically binding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 11 for any therapeutic purpose, without a tremendous amount of experimentation, without any guarantee or even expectation that such experimentation would eventually yield a therapeutic use.

11. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information or belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Dated: 2-21-2007

By: Paul Polakis

Paul Polakis, Ph.D.

SV 2245898 v1

CURRICULUM VITAE

PAUL G. POLAKIS  
Staff Scientist  
Genentech, Inc  
1 DNA Way, MS#40  
S. San Francisco, CA 94080

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Biochemistry, Department of Biochemistry,  
Michigan State University (1984)

B.S., Biology. College of Natural Science, Michigan State University (1977)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

2002-present	Staff Scientist, Genentech, Inc S. San Francisco, CA
1999- 2002	Senior Scientist, Genentech, Inc., S. San Francisco, CA
1997 -1999	Research Director Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Richmond, CA
1992- 1996	Senior Scientist, Project Leader, Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Richmond, CA
1991-1992	Senior Scientist, Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA.
1989-1991	Scientist, Cetus Corporation, Emeryville CA.
1987-1989	Postdoctoral Research Associate, Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA.
1985-1987	Postdoctoral Research Associate, Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC

1984-1985

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry,  
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio

1980-1984

Graduate Research Assistant, Department of  
Biochemistry, Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan

### **PUBLICATIONS:**

1. Polakis, P. G. and Wilson, J. E. 1982 Purification of a Highly Bindable Rat Brain Hexokinase by High Performance Liquid Chromatography. **Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.** 107, 937-943.
2. Polakis, P.G. and Wilson, J. E. 1984 Proteolytic Dissection of Rat Brain Hexokinase: Determination of the Cleavage Pattern during Limited Digestion with Trypsin. **Arch. Biochem. Biophys.** 234, 341-352.
3. Polakis, P. G. and Wilson, J. E. 1985 An Intact Hydrophobic N-Terminal Sequence is Required for the Binding Rat Brain Hexokinase to Mitochondria. **Arch. Biochem. Biophys.** 236, 328-337.
4. Uhing, R.J., Polakis, P.G. and Snyderman, R. 1987 Isolation of GTP-binding Proteins from Myeloid HL60 Cells. **J. Biol. Chem.** 262, 15575-15579.
5. Polakis, P.G., Uhing, R.J. and Snyderman, R. 1988 The Formylpeptide Chemoattractant Receptor Copurifies with a GTP-binding Protein Containing a Distinct 40 kDa Pertussis Toxin Substrate. **J. Biol. Chem.** 263, 4969-4979.
6. Uhing, R. J., Dillon, S., Polakis, P. G., Truett, A. P. and Snyderman, R. 1988 Chemoattractant Receptors and Signal Transduction Processes in Cellular and Molecular Aspects of Inflammation ( Poste, G. and Crooke, S. T. eds.) pp 335-379.
7. Polakis, P.G., Evans, T. and Snyderman 1989 Multiple Chromatographic Forms of the Formylpeptide Chemoattractant Receptor and their Relationship to GTP-binding Proteins. **Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.** 161, 276-283.
8. Polakis, P. G., Snyderman, R. and Evans, T. 1989 Characterization of G25K, a GTP-binding Protein Containing a Novel Putative Nucleotide Binding Domain. **Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.** 160, 25-32.
9. Polakis, P., Weber, R.F., Nevins, B., Didsbury, J. Evans, T. and Snyderman, R. 1989 Identification of the ral and rac1 Gene Products, Low Molecular Mass GTP-binding Proteins from Human Platelets. **J. Biol. Chem.** 264, 16383-16389.
10. Snyderman, R., Perianin, A., Evans, T., Polakis, P. and Didsbury, J. 1989 G Proteins and Neutrophil Function. In ADP-Ribosylating Toxins and G Proteins: Insights into Signal Transduction. ( J. Moss and M. Vaughn, eds.) Amer. Soc. Microbiol. pp. 295-323.

11. Hart, M.J., **Polakis, P.G.**, Evans, T. and Cerrione, R.A. 1990 The Identification and Characterization of an Epidermal Growth Factor-Stimulated Phosphorylation of a Specific Low Molecular Mass GTP-binding Protein in a Reconstituted Phospholipid Vesicle System. **J. Biol. Chem.** 265, 5990-6001.
12. Yatani, A., Okabe, K., **Polakis, P.** Halenbeck, R. McCormick, F. and Brown, A. M. 1990 ras p21 and GAP Inhibit Coupling of Muscarinic Receptors to Atrial K<sup>+</sup> Channels. **Cell.** 61, 769-776.
13. Munemitsu, S., Innis, M.A., Clark, R., McCormick, F., Ullrich, A. and **Polakis, P.G.** 1990 Molecular Cloning and Expression of a G25K cDNA, the Human Homolog of the Yeast Cell Cycle Gene CDC42. **Mol. Cell. Biol.** 10, 5977-5982.
14. **Polakis, P.G.** Rubinfeld, B. Evans, T. and McCormick, F. 1991 Purification of Plasma Membrane-Associated GTPase Activating Protein (GAP) Specific for rap-1/krev-1 from HL60 Cells. **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA** 88, 239-243.
15. Moran, M. F., **Polakis, P.**, McCormick, F., Pawson, T. and Ellis, C. 1991 Protein Tyrosine Kinases Regulate the Phosphorylation, Protein Interactions, Subcellular Distribution, and Activity of p21ras GTPase Activating Protein. **Mol. Cell. Biol.** 11, 1804-1812
16. Rubinfeld, B., Wong, G., Bekesi, E. Wood, A. McCormick, F. and **Polakis, P. G.** 1991 A Synthetic Peptide Corresponding to a Sequence in the GTPase Activating Protein Inhibits p21<sup>ras</sup> Stimulation and Promotes Guanine Nucleotide Exchange. **Internatl. J. Peptide and Prot. Res.** 38, 47-53.
17. Rubinfeld, B., Munemitsu, S., Clark, R., Conroy, L., Watt, K., Crosier, W., McCormick, F., and **Polakis, P.** 1991 Molecular Cloning of a GTPase Activating Protein Specific for the Krev-1 Protein p21<sup>rap1</sup>. **Cell** 65, 1033-1042.
18. Zhang, K. Papageorge, A., G., Martin, P., Vass, W. C., Olah, Z., **Polakis, P.**, McCormick, F. and Lowy, D, R. 1991 Heterogenous Amino Acids in RAS and Rap1A Specifying Sensitivity to GAP Proteins. **Science** 254, 1630-1634.
19. Martin, G., Yatani, A., Clark, R., **Polakis, P.**, Brown, A. M. and McCormick, F. 1992 GAP Domains Responsible for p21<sup>ras</sup>-dependent Inhibition of Muscarinic Atrial K<sup>+</sup> Channel Currents. **Science** 255, 192-194.
20. McCormick, F., Martin, G. A., Clark, R., Bollag, G. and **Polakis, P.** 1992 Regulation of p21ras by GTPase Activating Proteins. Cold Spring Harbor **Symposia on Quantitative Biology.** Vol. 56, 237-241.
21. Pronk, G. B., **Polakis, P.**, Wong, G., deVries-Smits, A. M., Bos J. L. and McCormick, F. 1992 p60<sup>v-src</sup> Can Associate with and Phosphorylate the p21<sup>ras</sup> GTPase Activating Protein. **Oncogene** 7,389-394.
22. **Polakis P.** and McCormick, F. 1992 Interactions Between p21<sup>ras</sup> Proteins and Their GTPase Activating Proteins. In Cancer Surveys ( Franks, L. M., ed.) 12, 25-42.



23. Wong, G., Muller, O., Clark, R., Conroy, L., Moran, M., **Polakis, P.** and McCormick, F. 1992 Molecular cloning and nucleic acid binding properties of the GAP-associated tyrosine phosphoprotein p62. *Cell* 69, 551-558.
24. **Polakis, P.**, Rubinfeld, B. and McCormick, F. 1992 Phosphorylation of rap1GAP in vivo and by cAMP-dependent Kinase and the Cell Cycle p34<sup>cdc2</sup> Kinase in vitro. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 10780-10785.
25. McCabe, P.C., Haubrauck, H., **Polakis, P.**, McCormick, F., and Innis, M. A. 1992 Functional Interactions Between p21<sup>rap1A</sup> and Components of the Budding pathway of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12, 4084-4092.
26. Rubinfeld, B., Crosier, W.J., Albert, I., Conroy, L., Clark, R., McCormick, F. and **Polakis, P.** 1992 Localization of the rap1GAP Catalytic Domain and Sites of Phosphorylation by Mutational Analysis. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12, 4634-4642.
27. Ando, S., Kaibuchi, K., Sasaki, K., Hiraoka, T., Nishiyama, T., Mizuno, T., Asada, M., Nuno, H., Matsuda, I., Matsuura, Y., **Polakis, P.**, McCormick, F. and Takai, Y. 1992 Post-translational processing of rac p21s is important both for their interaction with the GDP/GTP exchange proteins and for their activation of NADPH oxidase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 25709-25713.
28. Janoueix-Lerosey, I., **Polakis, P.**, Tavitian, A. and deGuzenberg, J. 1992 Regulation of the GTPase activity of the ras-related rap2 protein. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 189, 455-464.
29. **Polakis, P.** 1993 GAPs Specific for the rap1/Krev-1 Protein. in GTP-binding Proteins: the ras-superfamily. ( J.C. LaCale and F. McCormick, eds.) 445-452.
30. **Polakis, P.** and McCormick, F. 1993 Structural requirements for the interaction of p21<sup>ras</sup> with GAP, exchange factors, and its biological effector target. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268, 9157-9160.
31. Rubinfeld, B., Souza, B. Albert, I., Muller, O., Chamberlain, S., Masiarz, F., Munemitsu, S. and **Polakis, P.** 1993 Association of the APC gene product with beta- catenin. *Science* 262, 1731-1734.
32. Weiss, J., Rubinfeld, B., **Polakis, P.**, McCormick, F. Cavenee, W. A. and Arden, K. 1993 The gene for human rap1-GTPase activating protein (rap1GAP) maps to chromosome 1p35-1p36.1. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 66, 18-21.
33. Sato, K. Y., **Polakis, P.**, Haubruck, H., Fasching, C. L., McCormick, F. and Stanbridge, E. J. 1994 Analysis of the tumor suppressor activity of the K-rev gene in human tumor cell lines. *Cancer Res.* 54, 552-559.
34. Janoueix-Lerosey, I., Fontenay, M., Tobelem, G., Tavitian, A., **Polakis, P.** and DeGuzenburg, J. 1994 Phosphorylation of rap1GAP during the cell cycle. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 202, 967-975
35. Munemitsu, S., Souza, B., Mueller, O., Albert, I., Rubinfeld, B., and **Polakis, P.** 1994 The APC gene product associates with microtubules in vivo and affects their assembly in vitro. *Cancer Res.* 54, 3676-3681.

36. Rubinfeld, B. and Polakis, P. 1995 Purification of baculovirus produced rap1GAP. **Methods Enz.** 255,31
37. Polakis, P. 1995 Mutations in the APC gene and their implications for protein structure and function. **Current Opinions in Genetics and Development** 5, 66-71
38. Rubinfeld, B., Souza, B., Albert, I., Munemitsu, S. and Polakis P. 1995 The APC protein and E-cadherin form similar but independent complexes with  $\alpha$ -catenin,  $\beta$ -catenin and Plakoglobin. **J. Biol. Chem.** 270, 5549-5555
39. Munemitsu, S., Albert, I., Souza, B., Rubinfeld, B., and Polakis, P. 1995 Regulation of intracellular  $\beta$ -catenin levels by the APC tumor suppressor gene. **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.** 92, 3046-3050.
40. Lock, P., Fumagalli, S., Polakis, P. McCormick, F. and Courtneidge, S. A. 1996 The human p62 cDNA encodes Sam68 and not the rasGAP-associated p62 protein. **Cell** 84, 23-24.
41. Papkoff, J., Rubinfeld, B., Schryver, B. and Polakis, P. 1996 Wnt-1 regulates free pools of catenins and stabilizes APC-catenin complexes. **Mol. Cell. Biol.** 16, 2128-2134.
42. Rubinfeld, B., Albert, I., Porfiri, E., Fiol, C., Munemitsu, S. and Polakis, P. 1996 Binding of GSK3 $\beta$  to the APC- $\beta$ -catenin complex and regulation of complex assembly. **Science** 272, 1023-1026.
43. Munemitsu, S., Albert, I., Rubinfeld, B. and Polakis, P. 1996 Deletion of amino-terminal structure stabilizes  $\beta$ -catenin in vivo and promotes the hyperphosphorylation of the APC tumor suppressor protein. **Mol. Cell. Biol.** 16, 4088-4094.
44. Hart, M. J., Callow, M. G., Sousa, B. and Polakis P. 1996 IQGAP1, a calmodulin binding protein with a rasGAP related domain, is a potential effector for cdc42Hs. **EMBO J.** 15, 2997-3005.
45. Nathke, I. S., Adams, C. L., Polakis, P., Sellin, J. and Nelson, W. J. 1996 The adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor protein is localized to plasma membrane sites involved in active epithelial cell migration. **J. Cell. Biol.** 134, 165-180.
46. Hart, M. J., Sharma, S., elMasry, N., Qui, R-G., McCabe, P., Polakis, P. and Bollag, G. 1996 Identification of a novel guanine nucleotide exchange factor for the rho GTPase. **J. Biol. Chem.** 271, 25452.
47. Thomas JE, Smith M, Rubinfeld B, Gutowski M, Beckmann RP, and Polakis P. 1996 Subcellular localization and analysis of apparent 180-kDa and 220-kDa proteins of the breast cancer susceptibility gene, BRCA1. **J. Biol. Chem.** 1996 271, 28630-28635
48. Hayashi, S., Rubinfeld, B., Souza, B., Polakis, P., Wieschaus, E., and Levine, A. 1997 A Drosophila homolog of the tumor suppressor adenomatous polyposis coli

down-regulates  $\beta$ -catenin but its zygotic expression is not essential for the regulation of armadillo. **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.** 94, 242-247.

49. Vleminckx, K., Rubinfeld, B., **Polakis, P.** and Gumbiner, B. 1997 The APC tumor suppressor protein induces a new axis in *Xenopus* embryos. **J. Cell. Biol.** 136, 411-420.

50. Rubinfeld, B., Robbins, P., El-Gamil, M., Albert, I., Porfiri, P. and **Polakis, P.** 1997 Stabilization of  $\beta$ -catenin by genetic defects in melanoma cell lines. **Science** 275, 1790-1792.

51. **Polakis, P.** The adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor. 1997 **Biochem. Biophys. Acta**, 1332, F127-F147.

52. Rubinfeld, B., Albert, I., Porfiri, E., Munemitsu, S., and **Polakis, P.** 1997 Loss of  $\beta$ -catenin regulation by the APC tumor suppressor protein correlates with loss of structure due to common somatic mutations of the gene. **Cancer Res.** 57, 4624-4630.

53. Porfiri, E., Rubinfeld, B., Albert, I., Hovanes, K., Waterman, M., and **Polakis, P.** 1997 Induction of a  $\beta$ -catenin-LEF-1 complex by wnt-1 and transforming mutants of  $\beta$ -catenin. **Oncogene** 15, 2833-2839.

54. Thomas JE, Smith M, Tonkinson JL, Rubinfeld B, and **Polakis P.**, 1997 Induction of phosphorylation on BRCA1 during the cell cycle and after DNA damage. **Cell Growth Differ.** 8, 801-809.

55. Hart, M., de los Santos, R., Albert, I., Rubinfeld, B., and **Polakis P.**, 1998 Down regulation of  $\beta$ -catenin by human Axin and its association with the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor,  $\beta$ -catenin and glycogen synthase kinase 3 $\beta$ . **Current Biology** 8, 573-581.

56. **Polakis, P.** 1998 The oncogenic activation of  $\beta$ -catenin. **Current Opinions in Genetics and Development** 9, 15-21

57. Matt Hart, Jean-Paul Concordet, Irina Lassot, Iris Albert, Rico del los Santos, Herve Durand, Christine Perret, Bonnee Rubinfeld, Florence Margottin, Richard Benarous and **Paul Polakis.** 1999 The F-box protein  $\beta$ -TrCP associates with phosphorylated  $\beta$ -catenin and regulates its activity in the cell. **Current Biology** 9, 207-10.

58. Howard C. Crawford, Barbara M. Fingleton, Bonnee Rubinfeld, **Paul Polakis** and Lynn M. Matrisian 1999 The metalloproteinase matrilysin is a target of  $\beta$ -catenin transactivation in intestinal tumours. **Oncogene** 18, 2883-91.

59. Meng J, Glick JL, **Polakis P.**, Casey PJ. 1999 Functional interaction between Galpha(z) and Rap1GAP suggests a novel form of cellular cross-talk. **J Biol Chem.** 17, 36663-9

60. Vijayasurian Easwaran, Virginia Song, **Paul Polakis** and Steve Byers 1999 The ubiquitin-proteasome pathway and serine kinase activity modulate APC mediated regulation of  $\beta$ -catenin-LEF signaling. **J. Biol. Chem.** 274(23):16641-5.
- 61 **Polakis P**, Hart M and Rubinfeld B. 1999 Defects in the regulation of beta-catenin in colorectal cancer. **Adv Exp Med Biol.** 470, 23-32
- 62 Shen Z, Batzer A, Koehler JA, **Polakis P**, Schlessinger J, Lydon NB, Moran MF. 1999 Evidence for SH3 domain directed binding and phosphorylation of Sam68 by Src. **Oncogene.** 18, 4647-53
64. Thomas GM, Frame S, Goedert M, Nathke I, **Polakis P**, Cohen P. 1999 A GSK3- binding peptide from FRAT1 selectively inhibits the GSK3-catalysed phosphorylation of axin and beta-catenin. **FEBS Lett.** 458, 247-51.
65. Peifer M, **Polakis P**. 2000 Wnt signaling in oncogenesis and embryogenesis—a look outside the nucleus. **Science** 287,1606-9.
66. **Polakis P**. 2000 Wnt signaling and cancer. **Genes Dev**;14, 1837-1851.
67. Spink KE, **Polakis P**, Weis WI 2000 Structural basis of the Axin-adenomatous polyposis coli interaction. **EMBO J** 19, 2270-2279.
68. Szeto, W., Jiang, W., Tice, D.A., Rubinfeld, B., Hollingshead, P.G., Fong, S.E., Dugger, D.L., Pham, T., Yansura, D.E., Wong, T.A., Grimaldi, J.C., Corpuz, R.T., Singh J.S., Frantz, G.D., Devaux, B., Crowley, C.W., Schwall, R.H., Eberhard, D.A., Rastelli, L., **Polakis, P.** and Pennica, D. 2001 Overexpression of the Retinoic Acid-Responsive Gene Stra6 in Human Cancers and its Synergistic Induction by Wnt-1 and Retinoic Acid. **Cancer Res** 61, 4197-4204.
69. Rubinfeld B, Tice DA, **Polakis P**. 2001 Axin dependent phosphorylation of the adenomatous polyposis coli protein mediated by casein kinase 1 epsilon. **J Biol Chem** 276, 39037-39045.
70. **Polakis P**. 2001 More than one way to skin a catenin. **Cell** 2001 105, 563-566.
71. Tice DA, Soloviev I, **Polakis P**. 2002 Activation of the Wnt Pathway Interferes with Serum Response Element-driven Transcription of Immediate Early Genes. **J Biol. Chem.** 277, 6118-6123.
72. Tice DA, Szeto W, Soloviev I, Rubinfeld B, Fong SE, Dugger DL, Winer J,

Williams PM, Wieand D, Smith V, Schwall RH, Pennica D, **Polakis P**. 2002 Synergistic activation of tumor antigens by wnt-1 signaling and retinoic acid revealed by gene expression profiling. **J Biol Chem**. 277,14329-14335.

73. **Polakis, P**. 2002 Casein kinase I: A wnt'er of disconnect. **Curr. Biol**. 12, R499.

74. Mao, W., Luis, E., Ross, S., Silva, J., Tan, C., Crowley, C., Chui, C., Franz, G., Senter, P., Koeppen, H., **Polakis, P**. 2004 EphB2 as a therapeutic antibody drug target for the treatment of colorectal cancer. **Cancer Res**. 64, 781-788.

75. Shibamoto, S., Winer, J., Williams, M., **Polakis, P**. 2003 A Blockade in Wnt signaling is activated following the differentiation of F9 teratocarcinoma cells. **Exp. Cell Res**. 29211-20.

76. Zhang Y, Eberhard DA, Frantz GD, Dowd P, Wu TD, Zhou Y, Watanabe C, Luoh SM, **Polakis P**, Hillan KJ, Wood WI, Zhang Z. 2004 GEPIs--quantitative gene expression profiling in normal and cancer tissues. **Bioinformatics**, April 8